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distributing point of \$2.50. Every such bushel of potatoes, therefore, on the old 15 cents added for wastage would wipe out the nominal profit and waste allowance of nearly forty bushels. To be exactly where he was on the old basis, therefore, the distributor must now add 10 cents for the nominal profit and 25 cents for the economic wastage. Thus, even going straight from the farm to the consumer through only a single distributor, the bushel of potatoes that was \$1.71 becomes \$2.55. The farmer, the railway and the labor got a dollar more, but the consumer paid \$1.14 more.

But consider the cumulative costs when those potatoes, as they always do, go from the Western farm to the great Western market; from the great Western market to the distant jobber; from the jobber to the wholesaler; from the wholesaler to the retailer and then to the ultimate consumer. Each time the bushel of potatoes passes from one of those hands to the next it must take on enough nominal profit to preserve the operating agency; it must take on enough more to cover the economic wastage. And if each time the profit added is only nominal profit and the wastage insurance is of the narrowest possible margin, say that 10 per cent, the cost must be increased by 35 cents or more. Five such separate handlings would add about \$1.75 on top of the \$2.50 of the farmer, the railway and the labor put together, without any profiteering or even profit anywhere after the bushel of potatoes left the farm.

When railroad wages are increased, railroad traffic rates must be increased to take care of the wages. Therefore, those cumulative railway costs, which must be multiplied all along the line, begin at the very fountainhead of charges against the ultimate consumer.

Mr. STONE said the other day that what the railroad workers needed now was not an increase of wages but a reduction of living costs. It is what all other workers need. It is what the nation needs. But you cannot reduce living costs—you must multiply living costs—when you begin to add to the price of the nation's food at the food's very source. And you cannot magnify the cost of a nation's food at its very source without discounting the purchasing power of dollars more swiftly than you can magnify the quantity of those depreciated dollars.

Slash the cost of living and in that very instant the problem will be solved.

Mr. Blanton Moves to Establish a Dictatorship.

Representative THOMAS L. BLANTON, Democrat, of the Seventeenth Texas District, a former judge in the Texas judicial system, offered the other day in the House a joint resolution "declaring that a state of anarchy exists in the United States, authorizing the President to free interstate mails and traffic from further unlawful interference and to adequately protect citizens in their property rights."

The President of the United States has today, as he always has had under the laws of the United States, ample power to free interstate mails and traffic from unlawful interference. GROVER CLEVELAND did not need a declaration by Congress to protect the mails in Chicago in 1894.

The President of the United States has today, as he always has had under the laws of the United States, ample power adequately to protect citizens in their property rights so far as the giving of such protection is the concern of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

To declare "a state of anarchy exists in the United States" may mean something and may mean nothing. If it means something it means that government has ceased to function, and its logical implication is that our constitutional institutions should be superseded by a dictatorship. If it is Representative BLANTON's meaning the declaration is ridiculous.

Any President ambitious to establish a dictatorship would welcome the adoption of a resolution, legally worthless though it might be, drawn as Representative BLANTON's is. But how would American citizens generally characterize such a project?

Military Training Propaganda.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will begin formal hearings in September to establish a military policy for the United States. Congress now has before it three bills to serve as the basis of our future policy, two identical bills presented by Senator CHAMBERLAIN and Representative KAHN, and the third, presented by Secretary BAKER, embodying the War Department's judgment of what a military policy should be.

Army officers estimate that \$5 per cent. of the American people want a system of universal military training. If this estimate is correct the people can get it only in one way. They must make their desire known. If the people of this country are under the impression that they cannot get a military system such as they desire because Congress is indifferent to their wishes let them recall their recent experience in army affairs.

Up to two weeks ago it looked as if the army air service that had been built up during the war would be practically wrecked for lack of officers.

THE SOARING PRICES.
Comments on the High Cost of Food and Railroad Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: You state that "Argentina exceeds its imports for the month of June, 1919, over the corresponding month of the year previous by some \$7,774,878." Also, "Mr. Wilson's administration must let the American people have their own wheat (which also means corn). And as corn stays up or goes higher all food will stay up or go higher. If it does there will be hell to pay."

Well, there is hell to pay already, and why? With all this claim of enormous grain stores in this country why is it that on Long Island we are compelled to buy rotten, worm eaten corn from the Argentine for our cattle and chickens at enormous prices?

I complained to my feed man and he told me that Argentine corn is arriving in huge quantities at the grain elevators in South Brooklyn, and that he cannot buy a bit of good American corn. Are we to be the dumping ground for this "League of Nations" corn? It is the will of Mr. Wilson? No, thank God, for we have a few men like Senator Lodge who are looking after not only our Americanism but our future population. If we feed our chickens and cattle on this worm eaten corn the future generation of chickens will be what our future generation of men will be. It will be due to present inefficient nourishment, due to high prices caused by our present officials at Washington. Cut the price of wheat and lower prices must follow.

Oh! for a Grover Cleveland or a Theodore Roosevelt in the White House. There would not then be this bluff about the "League of Nations" corn. The right of property, private control of industrial enterprises, the institution of the family, and who is hand and glove with the anarchist and the last phase of Bolshevism, the parlor socialist, who pretends to shrink from this or that particular doctrine of Marx while advocating allied doctrines, are to use a homely phrase, but soup from the same kettle; that a socialist is a socialist whether he is the apologetic professor of a university befogged by sentimentality or the paid creature of Lenin advocating destruction of civilized government.

The members of the committee have been somewhat lax in their character of the program of the committee. The board of management consists of five representatives of operating officers, five representatives of the union employees and five politicians appointed by the President, who will undoubtedly vote with the unions and who need not know anything about railroad.

Their talk of a division of surplus is not. Under Government control the roads are now run at a huge deficit, and under Government ownership there would be no division of surplus. Their plan contemplates any deficit to be made up by the Government, but who in the end would be required to help foot such a deficit but they themselves indirectly? U. R. E.

Hammerstein's Courage.
Losing Two Theatres, He at Once Planned Two Others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Many stories have been told regarding the late George Hammerstein, but I doubt if any incident related exemplified his undaunted courage under adverse conditions and his unbounded confidence in his ability to overcome obstacles better than the following:

A number of years ago Hammerstein built on Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets the wonderful structure consisting of two theatres which were then known as the Olympic and Criterion and are now known as the New York and Criterion and which were considered at the time and even at the present day as among the finest structures of their character in New York.

A few years afterward the New York Life Insurance Company started foreclosure proceedings against him, and on the day when the property was offered at foreclosure sale at public auction in the Real Estate Salesroom instead of attending the sale he dropped into the office of a friend. I happened to be in the office at that time and was surprised to see him there.

Seeing that he commenced drumming upon a desk with his fingers and humming a tune. I looked up in surprise and said:

"I cannot understand you, Mr. Hammerstein. Here is your life's ambition going under the hammer to-day and you are sitting down and humming a tune."

"Turning to me he said, as if he did not have a care or trouble in the world, 'What's the difference? It's all in a lifetime.' Hesitating a minute, I was dumfounded when he said, 'I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll bet you a new hat that in six months I'll have a new theatre either built or under construction on the site. I'll not take him up on the bet. He would have won, however, as inside of the six months period he was breaking ground at the northwest corner of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue upon which he erected the Victoria and Republic theatres."

The above is certainly a wonderful example of self-confidence, and I thoroughly believe that he no more understood the meaning of the words "down and out" than our brave boys in the recent war understood the word retreat.

Government Ownership Irony.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I read with interest the plans of the railroad brotherhoods for the future management of the surplus of the railroad. Perhaps it would be a good arrangement. However, while we are making plans we should not stop with railroads. The Government should take over farms. There is no doubt about their importance. Issue bonds to farm owners at a valuation to be fixed by the courts. Employ farmers as skilled labor forces. Give them a share of surplus earnings. If there is a deficit owing to weather conditions, mismanagement or any other cause let the Government stand that.

In my younger days I got an engine after firing three years and was a successful engineer, and quit railroading on account of the death of my father. I found then it took more than three years to learn farming, and I am still learning after twenty years. A farmer is a skilled laborer, at least as much as a locomotive engineer or a conductor. As a skilled laborer he should have skilled labor pay and hours.

The Government should not stop with railroad and farm ownership, but these two industries are important and dependent on each other in serving the people. Therefore, it might be well to try these first before taking over mines, stores, barber shops, &c.

Up to the Consumer.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
A Western brewer of near here puts a sticker on each bottle saying: "Don't mix your beer with the beverage of the enemy. We have pulled off the 'food trust' game. Without the aid of storage plants."

SOCIALISM MASKED.
Judge Clearwater Warns of the Spread of Dangerous Doctrines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The war, the treaty of peace, the League of Nations have not absorbed the attention of people east of the Mississippi that comparatively few of them are aware of the subtle as well as open advance of socialism in the vast territory west of that river. Not many lawless know that the heresy of judicial recall has been written into the constitutions of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas and Nevada and came near being made a part of those of Arkansas and North Dakota, or that it has made rapid advance under the forms of constitutional amendment and statutory enactment in other States; that working under these guises it has confiscated to State control many private industries, occasionally under the pretence of compensation, but in the majority of cases without that mask.

The American Bar Association at its coming meeting in Boston in September will receive the report of its committee to oppose judicial recall and the subversive doctrines of socialism. The adoption of the report will be strongly urged and violently opposed, the opposition being predicated upon the committee's denunciation of socialism under whatever aspect. The committee, which is composed of a representative from each State, Territory and dependency of the United States, outspokenly classes the doctrine of judicial recall and the recall of judicial decisions by popular vote as merely a phase of socialist propaganda. It contends that the doctrine of socialism, advocating the abolition of constitutions, the right of property, private control of industrial enterprises, the institution of the family, and who is hand and glove with the anarchist and the last phase of Bolshevism, the parlor socialist, who pretends to shrink from this or that particular doctrine of Marx while advocating allied doctrines, are to use a homely phrase, but soup from the same kettle; that a socialist is a socialist whether he is the apologetic professor of a university befogged by sentimentality or the paid creature of Lenin advocating destruction of civilized government.

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WAR SCHOLARSHIPS
PRINCETON'S PLAN
Endowment Will Be Provided as Tribute to Each Son Who Died in Service.

PRINCETON, Aug. 10.—The work of providing a fitting memorial to the Princeton men who lost their lives in the great war, the first step in the program of the endowment committee, which is engaged in raising \$14,000,000 for the university, began this week with the operation of surrounding the bronze tigers which flank the steps of Old North with a covering of timber and sand bags to protect them from possible injury during the alterations to Nassau Hall.

Nassau Hall, in which Washington received the thanks of the American people and where the Continental Congress met at the close of the revolution, has always been the centre of Princeton college life. It is for this reason that it is the memory of Princeton's dead and it is doubtful whether the trustees and alumni would have dared to suggest alterations for any but this high purpose.

The changes were made necessary and accepted by all alumni because there is at present no single room in the building large enough to serve the purpose of a memorial hall. For this reason the partitions immediately behind the iron doors are being removed to make a large high room about thirty-six feet square, which will be finished in panels of white marble in which the names of Princeton men who have fallen in the recent war and other wars of the United States will be engraved in gold letters.

Memorial Scholarships.
In addition to the Memorial Hall proper, the committee plans an individual memorial scholarship to each one of Princeton's fallen sons, and bearing his name. Each scholar will have behind it a fund ranging from five to ten thousand dollars, the income of which will be used to make it possible for some deserving young man who might otherwise have not been able to obtain a college education to come to Princeton and perpetuate the memory and the spirit of sacrifice and service which actuated the student or alumnus thus commemorated.

Said Henry B. Thompson, chairman of the endowment committee, "We believe that our Princeton boys who gave their lives would prefer to have their memories thus perpetuated in the spirit and to feel that their sacrifice was in some way the cause of assisting another perhaps less fortunate student young man. The construction of the Memorial Hall and the founding of these scholarships marks the first step toward carrying out the plan of the endowment committee. We have no hesitation in carrying out immediate execution of this part of our programme."

Funds Already Available.
Mr. Thompson continued: "Funds for twelve of these scholarships have already been placed at the disposal of the university by the classmates, friends and admirers of the fallen sons. We are confident we can carry through not only this but every item in our programme."

"Nobody has suffered more from the war than the college boys at Harvard, Yale and Princeton. It may be said that the burden of money means in effect that such endowments are inadequate, and for the most part they were inadequate. The Princeton boys who have been of greatest service to education, to the country, and who cannot allow this situation to continue, have their salaries have likewise been cut in half."

"Wage earners in many lands are to-day receiving more than the salaries of the professors of the great universities. It is not so here. It may take us some time to get the full fourteen million, but the six million which we need for our faculty will, I believe, be forthcoming in a relatively short time."

GREEKS DECLARE FOR PAN-EPIROTE UNION
Many Thousands Meet in Boston; Laud G. O. P. Senators.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Resolutions declaring for the union of Thrace, Northern Epirus and Macedonia, and the Aegean Sea with the free kingdom of Greece were adopted today at a mass meeting of delegates representing 126 Greek communities and 58 societies in the United States. The meeting was held at the Hotel Marlborough, and was one of the most important, and unless solved justly would drive the Greek people to war against Bulgaria.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Pan-Epirote Union of America, and the National Pan-Macedonian Union. The speaker of the day was Albert P. Langtry, president of the National Pan-Macedonian Union. He declared that the Greek people of the United States were united in their determination to support the Greek cause and to see that the principle of self-determination was maintained.

An impressive feature was a memorial service for Greeks who lost their lives during the war. The service was conducted by Archbishop Alexander, assisted by fourteen Greek priests.

Resolutions also were adopted commending the Greek cause, and endorsing King and Queen of Greece. In defending the just cause of Greece before the United States Senate, and protesting against the "unwarranted statement" of Senator Thomas, who declared in behalf of delivering Thrace to Bulgaria in violation of the principle of self-determination.

FRANCE TO GET HOSPITAL.
American Committee for Wounded Will Leave Memorial.

The American Committee for French Wounded, which came into existence in August, 1914, will perpetuate itself with a memorial hospital in France to be dedicated to the French Government, according to Mr. Wallace W. Cumock and Miss Jean H. White of Evanston, Ill., war workers who returned yesterday by the Cunarder Orduña from Liverpool by way of Halifax, where the ship stopped to land 1,000 Canadian soldiers and their wives.

The ship will leave Halifax for France tomorrow, and will be met by the Cunarder Orduña at sea. William Gundy, a steward on the Orduña, who has been with the line, Capt. Taylor officiated at the services. Gundy fell through the elevator shaft opening and was killed two days before the liner reached Halifax.

American Ship Disabled.
HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10.—The American steamer Westward, bound from New Orleans and Norfolk for Genoa, put in here to-day for repairs. Her air pump was broken and engine trouble had developed. It is expected she will be delayed about a week.

Australian Governor Urged.
PERTH, Western Australia, Aug. 10.—The Returned Soldiers' Association here adopted a resolution declaring that the Government should take steps to secure the study of military subjects. The resolution also says that the Governor-General should be an Australian.